Amusements To-day.

Rendemy of Munica-Concept, Matthew. Abbey's Park Theatawas Billed Secuty, Matthe American Institute-Explicite flijen Opera House-breams, Matines, Santh's Theatre-Pinters, Mainer, Onte's Theatre—Our First Families, Rations, formed O era Status, diffic, a Germer, Mattine, Braverly's Theatre—Le Firs St Tantions Major, Metions, Stavorty's 5th Avenue, theatre—As American Girl. Mat. ster & Hint's Concert Hall-ton Madison Square Theatre-Ham Kirks, Matthes Het opolitien Concest Stall, Small 7, 15 er and distal.

S. Main's Gardens-incomer. Matter-Nam Francisco: Il majorie, first bay sub 20th at. Matines. Standard Th. atre. L. P. 11 Up., Million. Floration Commignes. Applican Guart Propie. Matines. at a Senare Theatre-Peres Crautett Matthews. Wollneh's Theatre-At You Like It. Matines.

Indiana and Ohio.

All eyes are turned toward Indiana and Ohio. An impartial view of the situation seems to warrant the opinion that the Democrats can afford to lose both of these States on Tuesday next, but that the Republicans can afford to lose neither of them. The result of the contest in Indiana will arrest special attention all over the country, because it may foreshadow the determination of the Presidential election. We will briefly explain the basis whereon this be-

The whole number of electoral votes is 360, a majority of which is 185. If either Hax-COCK or GARFIELD gets the number requisite for a choice, the present Democratic Senate and House will count the votes and declare the result, without resorting to an Electoral Commission or any other unconstitutional tribunal to get the question decided. The Southern States cast 135 electoral votes. The Northern States cast 231. The Repub-Henns concede that Hancock will receive the 138 Southern votes. Indeed, this consession has constituted pretty much the entire stock in trade of the Repubcican party during the campaign. These 138 votes being assured to Hancock, he will seed only 47 in all the Northern States to make his election certain. Can he obtain this number out of the 231 votes in the North? Standing in the light shed upon this subject by the last Presidential election. we need only to look right around us to find these 47 votes. The States of New York, New Jorsey, and Connecticut cast 50; and four years ago these three States went for TILDEN against HAYES by an aggregate majority of nearly 50,000. Is there the shadow of a doubt that these States are as sure for HANCOCK now as they were for Til-DEN in 1876?

It will be perceived, therefore, that HAN-FOCE can be elected without the votes of either Ohio or Indiana. For the argument's sake we have conceded to GARFIELD all the Northern States, excepting New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Subtract the 50 votes of these three States from the 231 cast in the North, and the remainder is 181, which is four short of the number necessary to elect. So far, then, from GARFIELD's being able to get along without Ohio and Indiana, the votes of both those States would not suffice to save him.

The defeat of LANDERS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, on Tuesday, would only operate to throw the contest over upon New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, where the battle would doubtless rage very warmly through the closing weeks of the campaign. On the other hand, if PORTER, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, should be beaten, this will so demoralize the party that GAR-FIELD will meet with a tremendous overthrow in November. If to such a disaster in Indiana there should be added a defeat on the same day of the Republican State ticket in Ohio, the Presidential struggle would close with a general rout of the party all through the North.

Gen. Grant Set Right.

The grossness of GRANT'S attack on HAN-COCK defeats the mean purpose that inspired it, and reveals the former in his true character. A full and crushing answer will doubtless be made to all his false charges at a proper time and in a proper way, when he has assumed their responsibility, so that it cannot be divided with a partisan preacher who has no standing before the public.

The most serious imputation made in Parson Fowler's statement is that which attributes an improper motive to Gen. HAN-COCK in connection with the issue of levee tonds by the Legislature of Louisiana, as follows:

"The bonds were to be placed by the Governor and three Commissioners, and they found they could not realize more than 40 per cent. To evade the iaw, they invented a plan of borrowing the money and using these bonds as collaters. To prevent these mon from derranding the State, Gen. SHURIDAN took off the heads of the Governor and Commissioners so quick that they did not know what ailed them, and appointed good men in their places. President Jourson sent for GRANT and asked blin to reinstate there efficials. Grant refused and gave his reasons, and the President removed SHERIDAY and appointed Hascock to the command of the depart. ment. Guant interviewed Uancous, but the latter went South and reappointed the removed efficials."

This is substantially the first story, and in his explanatory interview Grant reaffirms it, with the correction of some details. and adds with virtuous resolution: "My object was to prevent the possibility of the men being put in place who had arranged for the negotiation of those bonds, even for one hour." Now for a few facts from the history of that time. We obtain them from Republican authority.

Gen. Sheridan assumed command of the Fifth Military District, embracing Louisiana and Texas, on March 19, 1867. He was relieved from that command on Sept. 1. 1867, and was succeeded by Gen. J. A. Mower. According to McPherson's "Handbook of Politics for 1868," page 323, It appears that GRANT'S twice-told levee story is without the color of truth, so far as it relates to Gen. HANCOCK. Here are the proofs from the record:

"1807, May 3-New Board of Levee Commissioners ap 1867, July 27-The old Board of Levce Commissioners

resustated." It is thus seen that Gen. SHERIDAN, who is so much praised by Gen. Grant for his conduct "in taking off the heads of the Governor and the Condssioners so quick that they did not know what alled them and appointed good men in their places," is the commander who "appointed a new Board of Leves Commissioners" on the 3d of May, 1807, and he "reinstated the old Board of Levee Commissioners" on the 27 h of July, 1807, whom he had previously

turnedow Gen. HANCOCK assumed command of the Fifth Military District on November 29, 1867, the date of his celebrated order No. 40. He was driven from it in February, 1868, by GRANT'S efforts to humiliate him before the country, by the exercise of an arbitrary authority which Congress had conferred upon him for the purpose of crippling Johnson's constitutional power as Commender-in Chief of the Army and Navy.

These changes of the Levee Commission

went to New Orleans, and he had not the remotest connection with them in any manner. GRANT's peculiar pet and friend appointed a new Board two months after he took command, who are endorsed as "good men" by GRANT, and two months from that time he reinstated "the bad men who had been previously dismissed for cause." Yet in the face of these official acts, GRANT charges HANCOCK with removing the Levee Commissioners, and asperses his motives for a transaction with which he had noth-

ing to do whatever. This fabrication, intended for an electioncoring object, was not an accidental blunder of memory. GRANT had abundant opportunity to consult the records, and he delib erately put forth a second statement, far worse than the first, but which like it, is utterly destitute of one word of truth.

Gen. HANCOCK did remove a Street Com

missioner of New Orleans for malfeasance in office, a Recorder, who had been pronounced incligible by the Supreme Court of the State, and nine members of the New Orleans City Council, who had undertaken, in contempt of his authority and in defiance of an order of his predecessor, Gen Sheni-DAN, to elect a new Recorder. GRANT directed him to suspend his order removing the nine members and report the case more fully. HANCOCE replied that he had acted upon a full knowledge of the facts, that his self-respect made this action imperative, and that a suspension of his order would destroy his usefulness and compel him to ask to be relieved from his command. GRANT quoted Hancock's declaration in General Order No. 40 that "when the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion," and ar gued that, in view of this declaration, the City Council "might reasonably have presumed it to be their right and duty" to de what they did. To this HANCOCK rejoined: "I conceive that no violence was done to the principles enumerated and declared (in Order No. 40] when I gave effect to the order of my predecessor and restrained the members of a municipal body from doing an act for which no existing law gave them any authority. In conclusion, I will only observe that I entertain serious apprehensions that the revocation of my order and the rein statement of the Council removed by me will be injurious to the public interest, and increase the embarrassments under which the community is now laboring. Your or der will be immediately executed "

After at first deciding to let the order of removal stand, GRANT revoked it, ordered HANCOCK to reinstate the nine members, and subsequently ordered the reinstate ment of the Street Commissioner. Thereupon HANCOCK asked to be relieved from his command. Grant now says that Hancock ' made a pretty clean sweep of officers who had been appointed by Sheridan." In point of fact the men removed by HANCOCK were not appointed by Shenidan at all. GRANT's assertion on this head is of a piece with the graver calumny, equally malicious

and equally untruthful. What would be thought of any man in the ordinary walks of life who, to injure auother, would coolly concoct and reiterate a calumny like this? What must be thought of a soldier, supposed at least from his education and training to have the sentiment of honor in his character, even if destitute of the other qualities of a gentleman, who from jealousy and malice could do what GRANT has done, in order to injure the standing of another soldier whom the people of the United States gratefully recognize as among the foremost and best? This question will soon be answered at the ballot box.

Why It Is So.

In a recent political speech Col. ROBERT INGERSOLL uttered the following warning:

"Let me say to-day that this Government is at the losing confidence in the elections. They are beginning to think that the men who make laws were not elected, and laws are not laws. Unless we return to an absolute, honest, and pure ballot box, our Government cannot stand. [Voice: 'That's so, and you know it']."

There is no doubt that this is true. We are on the edge of Mexicanization, as he says, and it behooves all patriotic men to do everything in their power to arrest our progress in that direction. Thanks are due to Col. INGERSOLL for uttering the warn ng in a manner so impressive. Elections must be free and honest; the votes must be counted as they are cast, or this republican-Government will be changed into the basest and worst kind of a despotism.

The great and efficient force that has brought about this perilous state of things resides in the present Republican party, so called. In 1876, when Mr. TILDEN had been elected President, that party conspired to prevent his accession and to establish its own candidate, HAYES, in the White House. The conspiracy was successful. Nothing in the history of Mexico or of any other disordered republic could surpass this achieve ment. Even to-day, when it is no longer possible to deny or disguise the facts, that party boldly justifies the crime and selects as its candidate one of the chiefest of the

conspirators. To put an end to this process of political decline, and to arrest the movement of the Government toward Mexicanization, there is one sure means: Turn out the Republican party; vote against JAMES A. GARFIELD, its tainted candidate, and vote for WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK. That will settle the ques

A Vigorous Campaign for 1884.

The preparations for the GRANT glorification of Monday night seem to be getting on splendidiy. " Now that the day for the great parade of the friends of GARFIELD and ABTHUE, in honor of Gen. GRANT, is close at hand," says our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, "the interest in it amounts to an excitement the parallel of which has not been known in this city for many years."

Thus the campaign for 1884 is vigorously prosecuted. ARTHUR and GARFIELD are but names. The real work is for the Third Term and all that it implies.

Nothing that has happened since the opening of the campaign has made so many friends and votes for Gen. HANCOCK as the wholly uncalled-for, untruthful, and stupid attack upon his reputation by his fellow West Pointer and comrade in arms, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Tuesday next will witness three important State elections. Indiana will choose State officers. Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature which will select a United States Senator. Ohlo will choose a portion of her State officers, Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature. West Virginia will choose State officers and a Legislature which will select a United States Senator, and will vote on two amendments to the State Constitution pertaining to courts and to trial by jury.

For the twentieth time the combined military forces of Mexico and the United States are proclaiming that they have surrounded Vic-TOBIO's handful of warriors, and that he cannot

ers occurred four months before HANCOCK | escape. Years of time and thirty or forty companies of troops have been devoted to this business, which all arose from Victorio's being driven to the warpath by miserable mismanagement and by unjust treatment.

> To get the full flavor and zest of October one should have a villa, cottage, or roomy, wellshaded farmhouse, nestling among the Berkshire hills. But even in this swarming, roar ing, ill-smelling city of New York. October is a month worth living in.

> October is a good rifle shooting month. whenever the autumnal baze does not interfere unfavorably. To-day three matches will be shot on the Creedmoor range. The first, the Reminaton, for \$300 in gold; the second, the Rallard, for a Ballard mid-range rifle; the third, the Alford, for Remingion military rifles. Zest for the two former competitions is somewhat dulled by the familiar condition that the first prize must be won three times, not necessarily consecutive before going permanently to the winner. However, the matches, with a good day for shooting, should be attractive.

In spite of the hideous disfigurements in bronge that lurk in wait on every hand, Central Park is worth a visit these October afternoons. It is so lovely in itself that neither the neglect of incompetent Commissioners nor the ingenious incapacity of 'prentice sculptors has been able to wholly destroy its charms.

The maxim that in union is strength obviously does not apply to the perplexed powers hat have combined to coerce the Porte, and now find a great difficulty in doing together what one of them alone might very likely accomplish forthwith. They have talked of boraparding Dulcigno, and have not done that; of blockading Constantinople, and have not done hat; and now they talk of taking possession of Lemnos or Mitylene, in the Egean, and it is probable that they will not do that, or if they do that nothing will come of it.

Open cars, on these cool October nights. are becoming a public nuisance. At midday, with a warm sun, they are endurable, and sometimes even agreeable; but to keep them on at 9 or 10 o'clock at night, with cold winds blowing, as is the custom on some horse rall roads in Brooklyn and other cities, is, at this season an outrage on the riders. The custom comes doubly a cause of future colds, coughs, neuralgias, and rheumatisms, as well as of present discomfort, in consequence of so constructing the cars, on some lines, that half the people, in a full car, must ride backward. The eagerness of the people to escape this infliction may be seen in the rush for the seats facing

The roar of the Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., again wakens the Brooklyn echoes. He has discovered that British gold is pouring into this country in order to procure the defeat of GARFIELD and the overthrow of the protecive tariff. He is of the opinion that it may be come necessary yet to reduce the Southern states to the territorial condition and to govern them from Washington. It is a fortunate thing or the Baptist denomination that it has but one FULTON.

If the obelisk were not the solid stone that It is, if it had intelligence, memory, and a sense of humor, what fun it would be having these days!

The National Commercial Convention at Boston, from which much was hoped, has raised again the old cry of subsidies as the emedy for existing evils.

The latest landlord shooting is reported rom Galway. It is a notable circumstance that the majority of the recent shootings have taken place in districts bitherto free from anything of the kind, in the almost purely Celtic counties of be west and southwest. In Galway, for instance, a generation ago the peasantry were noted for their docility, and even servility, to the landlords whom destiny had placed over them, not only in social but political affairs, and Tory members were returned by Catholic tenants, driven in droves like cattle to the polls. To-day they have gone to the opposite extreme. Formerly these shootings were confined to ounties like Tipperary, Queen's, and King's, where the purely Celtic element had been mixed with a sturdier English ingredient. But now the softer fibre of the western and southern Celt has caught fire, and when once kindled it is more difficult to control. Mr. Pat-NELL names in his last speech these purely Celtic countles as most thorough in their Land League organizations.

Not to be outdone by M. DE LESSEPS. Engineer MENOCAL of the navy has been revising his estimates for the Nicaragua route, and resurveying it. In the first place, he takes a new oute, at one point turning a river into Luke Nicaragua, and using its bed; then he makes two other changes for the purpose of shorten ing the route, saving a matter of seven miles in one o them. He has now got his miles of canal, exclusive of lake navigation, down to fifty-three, and has reduced the total estimated cost of a few months ago from \$52,577,718 to only \$41,193,839, thus knocking off over eleven nillion dollars by one visit. M. DE LESSETS now has the floor, to reduce the cost of his canai by a sum still more gratifying.

Not much truth should be looked for in a ournal that Leeps the name of HENRY WARD BEFOREE at the head of its editorial columns. Still we are astenished to see the following in

the Christian Union: the Christian Union:

The number of great dather published in the United States which are knowings subset advocates of total shatteners is very imited. Defining is the policy of the paper, The lagar all alcourtable for its reporters in the progression of the western are paid in the own condition to the Union of Malake subset despites, actions and actions and actions affiliate in the progression of the western about the progression and actions are subset to the progression and actions as a subset of the progress are not acted to the progression of the progres The evilent Winch and a low once building the weather two lower base for one the entents and mismedia framework the such that the big of the value with such principles remains in the big of the value with an expected part of the remains which site indexed to attentively by online the numerical balls hearts—in the he expected that the scenar preceded by an instrument or temperature relocated your tanks paper in produced in an atmosphere rejoic that with which by one produced in an atmosphere rejoic that with which by one produced in an atmosphere rejoic that with which by one produced in an atmosphere rejoic that with which by one produced in an atmosphere rejoic that with which by one produced in the subject to the produced in the produced in an atmosphere rejoic to the produced in the produced in an atmosphere where the produced in t

Speaking only for THE SUN office, but at the same time saying what is true of pearly every prominent newspaper establishment, the exact opposite of nearly every one of the Constian on statements is the real truth. Drinking is not the policy of any respectable newspaper; liquor bills contracted by its reporters in the procurement of news are not paid in its countng room; the younger members of the staff re not obliged to drink; and the Christian Usion writer must have a queer taste, and be willing to take considerable pains to gratify it. if he passes by the great majority of papers to find one for his family that is "produced in an atmosphere redolent with whiskey." The as sertion that reporters can only be successful through drunkenness is ridiculous. The reporter who seeks to assomplish anything in his profession must be always a clover man and in a condition to do his work correctly. This he is nine times out of ten; and this tenth man finds it hard to get a chance to earn \$10 a week while the nine others find ready employment at from \$30 to \$60.

What Does this Man's Opinion Amount to

From the Acre First Polymer, the 7, 1880. A truer word was never spoken than Judge Pierrepont's reminder that, once give the South control of the Government with its bundred thousand appointments, and the service support of Northern Democrats will never be wanting.

From the New Ford Probuse, Nov. 4, 1872. From the New Year Prisons, Nov. 4, 1972.
When his wards Pierrepont remembers what he thought and said about Webster in Webster's incitime, what he thought and said about the Republican party in 1880, what he thought and said about it in 1887, what Hornese Greeley has been, and what he himself is, does he think, when he looks in the glass nowadays, that he sees the face of an honest man?

THE PROBABILITY IN OHIO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir ! You have struck a good nail well on the head (a way you have) in calling attention to the fact that in 1876 Garfield ran behind Hayes 2,758 votes in the five counties composing his Congressional district, the vote for Haves having been 22,770, thile that for Garfield was only 20,012. In other words, over 12 per cept, of the Republican voters at the polis on that day declined to vote for Garfield, notwithstanding the force of the radition and habit of that Congressional district -Giddings's old district-of always standing by their Congressmen and redlecting them. mention, too, that "this defection from Garfield was spread equally over the five counties of the district." This figure of 12 per cent, represents, therefore, the number of intelligent and honest voters in his own party who persisted in refusing him their votes on ecount of his Credit Mobilier and De Golver bribes. If they would not vote him into a sent in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding all the high-strung party excitement and pres sure of a Presidential election, are they likely now. in 1880, to go back on themselves, to stultify their action at their two Congressional elections of 75 and '74, by placing him in the seat where the peraleious influence of such a man must be a hundred-fold more potent for evil, in the chair of Washington? If they then held him unworthy to be a simple member of Congress, can they now hold him worthy of being President of the United States?

I cannot think that the voters who twice gave such proof of their independent and patriotic temper of mind and character are likely to do so. The motives which should prompt them. now as then, to the same honorable course, are all a fortiori reasons, while to them are now superadded those derived from the part played by him in the great electoral fraud of 1876.

Such men do not conceal their votes, which they feel to be titles of honor. They are, no doubt, all personally known in their respective localities, nor can they ever hope to be forgiven by the President for the stigma of dishonor twice branded by them on the brow of the Con-

gressman. When to this consideration we add Hancock's personal popularity and strong hold on the sympathies and hearts of all but the more vehement partisans in the Republican party itself, it would seem that this defection from Garfield in his own five counties alone, ought to suffice to give Hancock the vote of Ohio, where he is sure of a much larger vote than that of Tilden. But a defection having its origin in notives of that honorable order cannot be limited to five counties. It must, to a greater or less degree, extend over the State. Ohio's Re publican vote for Haves in 1876 was 330 698. Hayes's majority being 2.747. If only six per ent, of this vote is withheld from Garfield, and of that defection only half be cast for Hancockor if we again haive these figures, where must Garfield stand in his own State at the closing of the polls on the 2d of November?

Let it be remembered that this reasoning applies only to the Presidential election of the 2d of November, not to the prior State election. This rightful and righteous discust with Garfield is personni to himself. He is no candidate for anything in the State election. The de fection from him does not mean general change of party politics and passage over to the Democratic side. And probably most of the Republicans who can never be brought to vote for the great criminal who stands before the country convicted of bribery and perjury in both the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer affairs will be the more particular to mark their unchanged character as Republicans by voting conspicuously with their parts at the State election of next Tuesday. While, therefore, a Democratic maority in October will be conclusive of Garfield's political death in November, a Republican majority will be no evidence that Hancock will not have the vote of Ohio in the Presidential election of November. DENTON.

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN LIE EXPLODED. No Frauds in the Southern Census-An Idle Story for Political Effect.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The charges of fraud in taking the census in the Southern States are now finally disposed of. There was really no foundation for them in the first instance. They originated as the charges about rebei claims originated, and were first to last simply campaign lies. The Republicans started out to make a campaign against the solid South, and when the census of South Carolina that of 1870, the cry was at once started that Southern politicians were resorting to fraud in the taking of the census to prevent a loss of representation in Congress. Some of them really expected that this census would show a large decrease of population in the Southern States. They have been claiming year after year that the neuroes were slaugh-tered by thousands in three or four after year that the nerroes were slaughtered by thousands in three or four Southern States, and that thousands were forced to flee for life and liberty to Northern States. The Southern whites, they asserted, were indicated and unprogressive, and prosperity there could not come so long as the South was solid against the Republican party. The census returns very naturals surprised these pointclans. The population of South Carolina had increased, when the returns of 1870 were compared with those of 1850, nearly lorty-three per cent. There was an increase of twenty-five per cent, in Mississipp), and twenty-three per cent, in Virginia. The increase of twenty-five per cent. This was an argument that knocked all the theories and claims of the Republican politicians in the head. The white and bases population had largely increased. The percentage was surprisinally arge. There was only one way to meet this silent but convincing proof of the falsity of their charges against the South, and that was to assert that the counteration made by Republican Superintendent of the Ceneus, was translulent. This charge rang throughout the North from every Republican pressure and covery Republican protected to the Scatch and the was to assert that the charge rang throughout the North from every Republican press and overy Republican orator. Now in the closing hours of the camendation in South Carolina was correct. The South will show a very large gain in population and a growth in material wealth which will surprise that portion of the Northern public which has accepted the Sarety and the Northern public which has accepted the Sarety and the Northern public which has accepted the Sarety of the Northern public which has accepted the Sarety of the Northern public which has accepted the Sarety of the Northern public which has accepted the Sarety and the Northern public which has accepted the Sarety of the Northern public which has accepted the Sarety of the Northern public which has accepted the Sarety and the Sarety and will lose.

Ohlo and Indiana Cannot Settle the Case Aguinat Huncock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I dissent applications from your avowal that "it Ohio and Inbested in " "weather." Both may be carried on local some and its corruption, yet both go for Hamsock; also laine, connectiont, Pennsylvania, California, and recon, with New York and New Jersey, sire. Adverse esuits on Tuesday would only lead to redoubled exer tiotis for Hancock and English

Proceed Against Davenport by Law! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: What in

e world to the use of merely talking so much about avenuerit. Why not style at the ionistalished at once it have him arrested if he violates any law? He has had thousands arrested for a more nothing. Why not paiim off in his own coin, and prevent him from doing any

game, with their own weapons. They are descerate, and will step at nothing to carry out their ends this time.

Interestness Repussicas.

Three Twenty-nine in a Marine Court. GARDINER, Me., Oct. 8.-On Wednesday last

to Chase, an ice merchant, was arrested on the harze of having chalked "329" on the shutters of a ewelry shop belonging to a well-known Republican sident. The prisoner was arraigned in the police court and the room was throught. After hearing the arguments for many formation and the most reserve the original to the most reserve the continuous transitions of the continuous transitions was a fixture within the meaning of the statistic article as second crime grave enough for automaty chattlengent. Third a was therefore not proof and a continuous reputed to was therefore not proof and a continuous reputed to the worth six millious of dollars stepped forward and offered to furnish whatever amount of ball was required. The magistrate politely remarked that \$120 was all that was necessary, and bould in that sum were promptly furnished. if the round was thronged. After hearing the are distress at 784 Washington street, in this city, tool his assistant that he was going to collect a fall. For a week othing was heard of him except that he had collected

A Verdict Against the N. Y. C. and H. R. Ratiroad.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Larremore, the jury in the suit brought by Eliza Brattle against the New Tork Central and Biodson River Bail-road Company gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$2,000.

REPEATERS FOR INDIANA.

The Departure of "The" Allen and an In-teresting Republican Gang. "The" Alien and a gang of fifty followers started from this city for Indiana on Wednesday, Allen is a Republican, Those who accompanied him are persons whose reputation is no more enviable than his

own. The gang was spoken of as repeaters. Allen's reputation and ability repeater have never been questioned. In 1872 | a united Democracy could elect fifteen of the it was reported that he took a company of repeaters to Connecticut. A few days before his departure, Allen told a friend that he had received orders to go to Indiana. He said: "I thought I had got through with this sort of business some years ago, but I have got my orders, and, as they are imperative, I must go." Barney Biglin, Roublishen ex-Alderman, ex-Custom House boatman, and now contractor for the Castle Garden express business, has gone to the same State in command of twenty-five men, most of whom are Custom House em-ployees.

PARTY ASSESSMENTS IN BROOKLYN

The Fire Department Called on to Help Pay Republican Expenses

Fire Department over an assessment that has been levied upon all of the members of the department to help pay Republican campaign expenses. Ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett is an expensive campaign manager, and is spending more money than ever before distributed by the Republican managers in Brooklyn, and he has been asking for money right and left in the last fortnight to keep up the dashing style with which he started into the canvass. Having bied the letter carriers, his attention is turned to the Fire Department. This department was principally Democratic when it passed under the control of Assemblyman Jacob Worth as its single head, and accordingly the assessment for Republican purposes is peculiarly odious and onerous. Each member of the department, however, has been given clearly to understand that if he doesn't pay up he must expect trouble. The foreman of each company is made collector, and his instructions are to get \$12 out of every man under him, and to pay \$14 himself. The district engineer is also obliged to pay an assessment of \$15, and it is said that the veteran Democratic Chief Engineer, Thomas F. Nevins, must also pay his share. Under the new has a fireman cannot be removed except for disobetience of rules or incompetency, and the Commissioner is obliged to file his reasons for every removal with the City Clerk. The removed fireman then has a right to have the Commissioner's action reviewed by the court. In view of these facts, a birge number of the firemen have promptly refused to contribute a cent for Republican campaign uses, and have determined to take the consequences, whatever they may be. Said one fireman last night, "I won't take money from my family to have Al. Daggett dress up boys to parade the avenues. They can transfer me all around the city if they like. I'll get board for my wife somewhere, and I'il go wherever they send me. As long as I do my duty they can't remove me."

The Brooklyn politicians are not accustomed to such defiance on the part of place holders, but it septement that nearly one-half of the which he started into the canvass.

The Brooklyn politicians are not accustomed to such defiance on the part of place holders, but it is represented that nearly one-half of the members of the department will resist the assessment. Many who have families will pay the levy to avoid trouble. The assessments were to have been collected on the first of the month, but up to date, it is said, Mr. Daggett has received a very small portion of what he expected.

UNION LEAGUE GARFIELD FLAGS. An Insuit to the Democratic Members of the Club-A Ctreular.

Gen. Hancock, the Democratic nomine for President, is an honorary member of the Union League Club, So, also, are many other prominent Democrats. But, notwithstanding this, a large Garfield and Arthur flag floats over the Union League Club house in Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and another has been raised over the club's new unfinished house at Fifth averue and Thirty-ninth street. The attention of several Democratic members of the club was called to this matter yesterday. Some of them regarded the hoisting of the Credit Mobiler flag over their heads as a posi-Credit Mobiler flag over their heads as a positive insult; but for various reasons they were willing to put up with it. for the present, at least. The Executive Committee, which has control over such matters of detail, happens to be Republican by majority, and there is nothing in the constitution and by-laws to prevent them from hoisting any kind of a flag. It is well known that of late the most radical Republicans in the club have been endeavoring to freeze out the Democrats, and make the club a rart of the local Republican machine. But the Democratic members devy them to do this, and so long as they know that they are able to prevent it they are willing to overlook petty annoyances.

noyances.
The Democratic members say that when the club was organized its object was to bring together such men as were willing to pledge loyalty to the Union, without regard to party. But now, they say, the rank Republicans seem to think that loyalty to the Union means loyalty to the Union means loyalty. to think that loyalty to the Union means toyalty to Garfield and the Bepublican party. But they are sure that there are many Republicans and independents in the club who will vote every time in layor of continuing the organization as a social and non-political one, and so long as they are assured of that they are content. They say it seems a nittle strange to them to receive circulars from the Executive Committee soliciting money to help along the cammaign for Garfield, but they don't mind it. They show the circulars as curiosities. A member happening to meet Gen. Hancock, asked him whether he had received one of these circulars begging money to help elect Garfield. The General had not received one.

money to help elect Garffeld. The General had not received one.

The Democratic members say, however, that if they should choose to do so, they have the right to hoist a Hancock flag over any con-venient and appropriate part of the roof of either club house.

THE POST OFFICE LOTTERY ORDER. Charges of Favoritism to the Louislana Company and of Bribery of Officials.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The Hon, John G. Carlisle is in town looking after the interests of his clients, Simmons & Dickinson, of the Ken-tucky Lottery. They seek a suspension of the order forbidding the delivery of registered letters or money orders addressed to the agents of the lottery, on the ground that the Louisiana lottery is not included in the order. They de sire either this, or that the order may be made to cover all lotteries.

The lottery people, other than the managers of the Louisiana Lottery, are very indignant at the action of the Post Office authorities, and insist that corrupt means have been used to procure the order last issued, the effect of which is, they say, to make the Federal Government, through the Post Office Department, a purtner of their rival, the Louisiana Lottery. A similicant fact in connection with the favors shown the inst concern is that Charles Moulton, John Sherman's brother-in-inw, is it attorney. The first order issued by the Post Office Department forbade the delivery of registered letters or money orders to the azents of any of the interty companies. Then the Louisiana Lottery Company sued here and the Commonwealth Distribution, Company in Louisville for an injunction. The Sanctene Court of the District of Commonwealth Distribution for on the merits. The Louisville case was decided by Judge Brown, who held that, no matter whether the plaintiffs were an liegal concern or not, the Government had no power to deam their letters or selze their property. These cases were both taken to the Sanctene Court.

A week after the Post Office Department had won its case in the District of Johnston court, the Louisville of the Louisiana Lottery, are very indignant at the action of the Post Office authorities, and in-

George Fludder's Fate. On Sept. 27 George Fluider, a butcher, doing

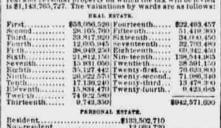
nothing was heard of him except that he had of the bill, which was a small one. A work after appearance tamily trie ids in Philadelpina whole der's brotherindaw, William Buggoos, a bit 68 Ninth avenue, that Fluider had been with the had gone West to look for a place in which to be ness, as New York did not suit him. On Tues Diggon received a despatch from Police Headque leckland, o., as ince that Fluider was crazy, night another despatch came saving that he was A despatch from chemmat on thursing said it der that been leann on Madisonville pike, thruse from Chemmat. He was put it said the Reading

IRVING HALL AND TAMMANY.

Yesterday's Efforts to Unite for the Nomina

The conference committees of the Irving Hall and Tammany Hall Democratic organizations met again, vesterday, in the Westminster Hotel. Mr. John Kelly opened the conference by proposing that it should arrange a basis of union of the two organizations on the nominations for Aldermen. He was confident that twenty-two Aldermen. He suggested that each organization should name two Aldermen at Large, and five district Aldermen, and that the two organizations should solect the fifteenth can-uldate. The Irving Hall Committee retired for consultation, and after a brief deliberation re-ported through Maurice J. Power that they were unwilling to consider the nominations for Aldermen until the conference committees of the two County Conventions had talked over the basis of union on the county ticket. After some discussion on this question the conference

The Board of Aldermen yesterday confirmed he taxes for 1880. The total amount to be raised by taxe on is \$28,937,272.90. The rate of taxation will be 250 Much indignation exists in the Brooklyn



.81,143,765,727

Gen. Grant's Visit to Boston. BOSTON, Oct. 8 .- It is decided that ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice will preside at the Grant banquet, a the Hotel Brunswick, next Wednesday. A special comnittee, consisting of ex-Govs. Boutwell and Talbot and Col. Herbert E. Hill, will meet Gen. Grant in New York. Col. Herbert E. Hill, will meet Gen. Grant in New York, on Tuesday, and will accompany him to Buston on the I. P. M. train vin the Shure line, in a special Wagner car. On Turnsday tien, Grant will be taken to Plymouth, and on his return will haid pushfe receptions at Tremont Temple and Farseuil Indi. Gov. Long will preside at the former, and excluse Boutwell at the Inter. On Friday Grand Army of the Republic at the Allmontra, in the Grand Army of the Republic at the Allmontra, in the Republican State Central Committee will entertain the General in the atternoon, and in the evening be will be the guest of the Loyal Legion s. Young's Hotel.

ston's Widow.

San Francisco, Oct. 8 .- Lizzie F., widow of he late W. C. Ruiston, has filed a complaint in the Su-perior Court against Senator Sharon. The document overs 265 pages, and is to the effect that Raiston and Sharon were partners in business; that Sharon was also one of the executors of Ralston's will, of which complain ant was sole beneficiary; that the partnership property it the time of Raiston's death amounted in count num

Why a Lifelong Republican will Vote for Winfield Scott Hancock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In June 1846, Lieut Hancock assisted in mustering me into the United States service for duty in Mexico. Since that time he has performed all duties assigned him, as he dithat, in the most faithful and honest manner. I shall wate for him for President in November. This will be the first Democratic vote ever cast by me. After the Mexican war my maiden vote was given to Gen. Taylor and since then to Whigs and Republicans. vas put down over fifteen years ago. It was a mistake, and that should have been the end of it. The South, know, wishes it to be so considered

em answer the same purpose when he tries to show he strength of the North as compared with the South the strength of the North as compared with the South, by exhibiting the exports and innerts at ports both the Potoniac and those south of that line. If Conking was an honest man, seeking to give true intermation to the people of this country, should be not have stated from whence came the material to swell these exports, and to what seeking quantities of goods went and were paid for to swell the imports of these Northern eitest. I am sick of hearing about the rebellion. What has in sick of hearing about the rebellion. What has in sired the colored prople more than the accuracy and the steadings of "The Freedman's Bank". Best celtuilly.

Res. celtuilly.

Res. celtuilly. KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct 5.

Grant in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hav ng so far rece ved unprecedented honors or military relown, Gen. Grant is unwithing to do justice to his assoc ates in the field. This is the whole secret of his battery of slurs upon the character and conduct of Gen. Hancock. It will prove a vertiable beomerang in his experience. bitterness to his life and blight to his me

Sawing Bown a Hancock Pole.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A fine Hancock and English pole was sawed down on Monday might near this village. Is it reasonable to expect anything better of the \$3.20 supporters of the \$329 candidate? The whole effect of Garfield's candidacy is demoralizing. In whole effect of Garfield's candidacy is demoralizing. In this vicinity, at least, there is a noticeable increase in processibility, fraid, lying, and bribery in caucases and conventions. "No vote no work," is the mette with the Republicant leaders. Unusual and disrepatable nections are rewrited to by the party managers on the slightest ore texts. White small fry are sawing doon poles, there is the text white small fry are sawing doon poles, there is the text white small fry are sawing doon poles, there is the text of the text of

Not a Sulcide.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It has been announced that the sudden death of my son, Waiter T. Diphine, was from suicide. Let me say that my son could have had no possible motive for self-destruction, his prospects being of the ightest nature. He was of exemplary habits, held in original nature. He was of exemplary habits, held in the thickest vateou by his many triculas and, to achieve, was arriently devoted to his mather. All the facts and the being or his family a find triends, based upon those acts, establish clearly that it was the result of incident, as will hereafter be proved. On receiving a being ran-roun his silicated worter, informing mo of the dreading ate of our son, I at once went to his boarding broke, and non there to St. Vincent's Respitat. W. H. Orrings. Haddens, Oct. 7.

Cold Water Cured Him.

To the Editor of the bun-of dead, who to give thanks to your cold water correspondent, who recommended as a remay for sheepissanes the practing of a workness on his back of the neck. I was relieved creatly by it, and it is a pleasure to say so, for I have the continuous transfer of the very solution water by this approvance. E. F. Wilstein TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire FULTON PRAYER MARTING ROOMS, Oct. 7.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can any one inform me if that promised September dividend has been declared or paid? Also I would like to know who is the receiver, and where he can be found. A Victim.

Ho, followers of glorious Grant, and lordly Conkling, too. Step up, and stoutly do the work cut out for you to do! We tailed in Seventy-six, and at Chicago failed once more, But be ye sure we shall not fail in Eighteen eighty-four.

A timid faction and not we will have to bear the blame Of taking up a man whose past is dark with deeds of But we will carry Garfield in, and thus will hold the do-Through which the Empire means to pass, in Eighteen

Let money do its perfect work upon the people's mind, And let one more election farce shut out what lies behind.

When Garfield's vote shall prove the mass corrupt to the The Empire's pathway will be clear for Eighteen eighty

We wealthy corporations and ye solid millionaires, This is a splendid stock concern, in which you all have And you must spend your money now, as never yet before

four. With Gardeld all the Rings will find their tenure quite se cure.

To hold the fort for giorious Grant and Eighteen eighty

The few will rule the many, and the rich will rule the And that imperial banner, which in June we bravely bore Will wave triumphant over all in Eighteen eighty-four

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure cure for all coughs and colds.—24s.

BUNBEAMS

-The Cincinnati Musical Festival Assolation have offered a prize of \$1,000 for an usical composition to be played at their festival in tee, Indianapolis is likely to get cheap nusement this season. The manager of one in duced prices one-half, and his rival threatens to open

us doors to the public free. -Emigration from the Neapolitan provnces to America was never so creat as at present, the streets of Naples are encombered with peasants waiting transportation across the Atlanti

-On the 26th ult. an exhibition of Amerian grapes and vines was held at Varese, near Como, in Italy. Among other premiums bestowed upon the a dibitors were three medals by the Agricultural M -Garibaldi says that \$160,000 a day could be saved by cutting down the Italian army to 100,001 Parliament, however.

-The oldest Coroner in England is dead, Coroner Whitmarsh died at his residence, The Har thorns, Chippenham, Wilts, from an attack of apenlexy on Sept 20, in his eightinth year. Mr. Whitmarsh had held his office for fifty-three years, and it had descended from father to son for over 300 years. All the holder

-A new penny rival to the sixpenny weekly papers in England has been announced, under the title of the Secreta Traces, and the list of contributors which has been put forward-all of them men of high repute; the literary world—gives an cornest of a high class pub-lication, free from vulgarity, issued at a low price, and destined to kill the less strong of the present weeklies.

-A curious misprint in the Paris Rappel has led to the autouncement for and wide that M Vic Hogo is about to publish a new poem entitled "L'Ane (The Ass). The great poet has not, however, selected the humble quadraped as the subject for his verse. He ha chosen a lettier and more immortal theme, and the trus title of his latest contribution is "L'Ame " (The Son

-The engines of the Kattywar State Railway in Western India are worshipped by some of the na-tives. A potter at Limri having for a long time suffered from fever, and having failed to get relief from any of his gods, at last contracted to place certain onerings below the "engine god" if that medium would bring him re lief. And sure enough the fever abated. So the potter has offered a cocoaput to the "god," to the astonishmen of the conductor and engineer of the train. -At the recent election in Spain only sixty

seats were contested out of nine hundred, and the nu ber of votes polled did not represent more than thirt contains a constituency of 45,000, and the number of votes recorded was only 3.000. When this is the case in the capital, where for many reasons political activity would be supposed to be greates', the stagnation of public spirit in the other parts of the country can be more easily imagined than described.

-Some two years since the Russian Government sent two musicians to Siberia to collect and write down the national melodies. By travelling from village to village, and attending the various festivities of the peasants, they have obtained a large number of tunes, including about thirty which were previously unknown. The collection is to be published during the coming winter, and is looked for with much curiouty

-The Duke of Argyll, by a recent speech at Ballachniish, has thrown the religious world of he land into a ferment. The Duke stated that Episcop ism in Scotland is "an exotic," and the phrase see have been generally interpreted as a term of vitapers tion. All the sects-Presbyterian, Catholic, and Anglie. -have been wrangling over it ever stince. The Bishop of Dunkeld has delivered a solemn charge against it, and the controversy has now degenerated into a disput about the primitive organization of the Christian Church -Among Lord Londonderry's coiliers hilled in the late disaster at Scaham was Corporal Hindson of the Scaham Harber Volunteer Artiflery Corps. which greatly distinguished steelf lately in the comp-

him by Lord Londonderry at a flower show the very da the poor fellow was killed. He left a wife, son, and for the week to a collier who was killed. Hindson's body was in fragments. -The villagers of Ober-Ammergau have every reason to be satisfied, from a monetary point of view, with the snecess of the "Passion Play." The coturns of the treasury are sufficient to make the mouth of managers water, and throw all experiences of the line into the shods. Up to the 1st of September a set profit of 270,000 florins (about \$110,000) had been secured. Besides this, the amount of money spent by the tourist

tition of the National Artillery Association. Hindows won the gold cup, which was to have been presented to

in the villege is invalculable, so that the pro-the "Passion Play" have literally been redischarging what has been always deemed a duty b them with a harvest of gold. -The recept disclosures respecting the bogus diplomas obtained from America, and used in Eng land by practitioners, have stirred the Royal College Physicians and Surgeons of London into activity, sad species of inquisition is about to be commenced into qualifications of medical men practising in England. the colleges agree to joint action in relation to the mater some nice little scandals may be looked for and faxity prevailing there as to the qualifications of

condition of aff irs which, if sitted, will lay bare so astonishing facts. -Pastor Sanborn of the Unitarian church at Lawrence, Mass., surprised his congregation by realing his resignation. He took this action, he said, because one member of the church had accused him and another had called him a Revoler. The cuser proved to be P. E. Clarke, agent of the Printert Mills, who arose in the meeting and said that the pastor after permitting him to have the expenses of a trip to Sara toga, to attend a conference, had charged \$30 to the church treasury to: the same purpose. The maker of the other charge was William B. Spaniding, an exclegislator who refused to particularize, but voluntarily added that the clergyman was a liar. The church voted not to ac

cept the resignation -A French explorer, M. Lecart, who is at eresent on the banks of the Niger, writes home from London (Ganzaran), July 25, that he has discovered a new vine, which promises to be of great economical value. He says the fruit of the vine is excellent and abundant, its cultivation very easy, its roots inderess and perennial, while us branches are annual. It can be cultivated as easily as the dablia. He himself had been eating the large grapes of the vine for eight days, and cound them excellent, and he suggests that its entire ought to be atempted in all vine-growing countries, as possible remody against the phylloxers. He is send home costs for experiment, both in France and Alect

and will bring home specimens of the plant at all stage -Irving has made another great hit "The Cornean Brothers," which was produced at the Lycenm, London, on the 18th of September. Crowds were in line through the night before, as with the Benhardtuckets here, waiting the opening of the box office Boucleault first introduced the play on the Englishage, in 1852, for Charles Rean, Alfred Wigan plays Chattern Research. They used to practise every day months before in Angelo's fencing school, in St. James street. Sals says the story is based on an insight in the career of a person still fiving. Two years ago be met 5 dinner in Paris the verifable and genuine Corses. brother, and heard him relate, with dramatic effect to strance chain of events in his own life on which the drama is founded.

-The Textile Manufacturer says that the English royal standard, which is of the best side, is necessived into action, even though the sovereign in its ommands the army. A heraldic manuscript of the el teenth century prescribes that the reval standard " shall be set before the kynnes pavilinen or tente, and not be borne in battavic, and to be in length eleven yards." The royal standard is never huisted on ships, except wi her Majosty is on hear i or a nomber of the royal fac-other than the Prince of Walos. When he is on the his own standard is imisted. It is the same as that Queen, except that it bears a label of three points. " the arms of baxony on an escutcheon of proton Wherever the sovereign is realling the ruyal standar hoisted, and on royal anniversaries or state occasions a certain fortresses or stations—home and foreign—sits fled in the Queen's regulation, but nowhere else.

BCHOOL SUFFRAGE RVERYWHERE.

By the Rev. The's Hamble L. My country! thou are dear To every woman here; We love thre well; And we would gladle prove Thus exercist, helpful love, By decds the good approve

Born on our native sal, Hope of the need With pen and voice and prayer, With daily too and care, For suffrace to and dare, The battle waga. Some day, o'er all our land,

Let us for children toil,

Beside the sires; The ballot giving power To each, in Freed in 8 hour, To kindle more and an Earth's hollest fires. God speed the march at truth!

Give Thou the ballet then, To women as to men. With heart or hand.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 5, 1880.